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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/975,088	10/10/2001	Frederick Allan Hall	3265-011733	7688
28289	7590	02/24/2005	EXAMINER	
WEBB ZIESENHEIM LOGSDON ORKIN & HANSON, P.C. 700 KOPPERS BUILDING 436 SEVENTH AVENUE PITTSBURGH, PA 15219			BRITTAIN, JAMES R	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			3677	

DATE MAILED: 02/24/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/975,088

Applicant(s)

HALL, FREDERICK ALLAN

Examiner

James R. Brittain

Art Unit

3677

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 27 October 2004.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-10 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-10 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1, 2 and 5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being clearly anticipated by Hagemann (DE 29610293).

Hagemann (figures 1, 4) teaches carabiner structure including a body 1 that is generally C-shaped with its free ends curved toward each other and forming a gap therebetween, and a gate 4 on one end of the body for closing the gap, the gate having a locking barrel 16, 22 thereon, the barrel portion 22 having a greater thickness 23 on the face of the barrel that is outermost when it is in the position of locking the gate in a closed position. The region of greater thickness 23 extends completely around the barrel. The region of greater thickness 23 is obviously of greater thickness than the barrel portion 22 and nothing in claim 1 precludes this interpretation. The barrel is both slid and rotated to lock and unlock the gate.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. §103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Art Unit: 3677

Claims 1, 3, 5 and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Akeroyd (GB 2077838) in view of Vala (US 1388494).

Akeroyd (figures 1-4) teaches carabiner structure including a body 10 that is generally C-shaped, even with the eyelet portion 11, with its free ends curved toward each other and forming a gap therebetween, and a gate on one end of the body for closing the gap, the gate having a locking barrel 14 thereon, the barrel 14 having a greater thickness 15 on the face of the barrel that is outermost when it is in the position of locking the gate in a closed position. The barrel is rotated to lock and unlock the gate.

The difference is that while the barrel has greater thickness extending outwardly so as to enhance the strength against an inward force, the barrel does not both slide and rotate. However, Vala (figure 1) shows a similar hook structure and that for the closed and locked configuration of figure 1, the barrel 7 has a region of thickness completely around the barrel as compared to the other end of the barrel that is of reduced outer dimension so as to enhance the barrel strength against inward pressure. Further, the barrel slides and rotates through the threaded connection in a similar manner to that of claimed by applicant in dependent claim 3.

The region of greater thickness provides greater strength to the barrel to both inward and sideward pressure combined with material savings by having the thinner tapered region at the other end of the barrel. Applicant is reminded that “[I]n considering the disclosure of a reference, it is proper to take into account not only specific teachings of the reference but also the inferences which one skilled in the art would reasonably be expected to draw therefrom.” In re Preda, 401 F.2d 825, 826, 159 USPQ 342, 344 (CCPA 1968). Since locking strength is of importance to the safety of a climber, it would have been obvious to modify the carabiner of

Art Unit: 3677

Akeroyd so as to enhance its strength against sideward pressure as taught by Vala by increasing the sideward thickness and hence its strength and also provide a connection that both slides and rotates as taught by Vala. As to claim 3, it would have been obvious to modify the rotation of the barrel of Akeroyd so that the barrel is screw-threaded in view of Vala suggesting that the use of a screw-threaded barrel is desirable because of the added security required by the multiple turns of the barrel to open or close the gate as indicated above. In regard to claim 10, the gate 12 of Akeroyd is considered to be in the shape of a wire since wire can have many configurations.

Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Akeroyd (GB 2077838) in view of Vala (US 1388494) as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Bonaiti (EP 318742).

Further modification of the carabiner of Akeroyd such that a double locking or triple locking barrel is utilized would have been obvious in view of Bonaiti (figures 1-4) teaching that it is desirable to provide a carabiner with the added security of a double locking barrel 19, 14 thereby providing greater safety for climbers.

Claims 6-8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Akeroyd (GB 2077838) in view of Vala (US 1388494) as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Brainerd et al. (US 5878834).

Further modification of the carabiner of Akeroyd such that material of the barrel is carbon steel, aluminum or stainless steel or has the capability to withstand forces up to 25 kN would have been obvious in view of it being well known in this field of endeavor as evidenced by Brainerd et al. (figures 1-8) that high quality metals with good durability such as stainless steels, 4130 alloy steels, titanium or aluminum are needed for the gate structure (col. 4, lines 19-

Art Unit: 3677

21). Since increased strength is a desirable characteristic for carabiners thereby providing greater safety to a climber it would have been obvious to modify the carabiner of Akeroyd to use a barrel of adequate strength in view of Brainerd et al. teaching that durability is important in carabiner gate structure and that various metals such as stainless steels, 4130 alloy steels, titanium or aluminum are needed to provide such durability.

Claim 9 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Akeroyd (GB 2077838) in view of Vala (US 1388494) as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Nebot (WO 93/25822).

Further modification of the carabiner of Akeroyd such that the gate is clearly solid would have been obvious in view of Nebot (figures 5-8) teaching the use of a solid gate as being desirable for enhanced strength.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant's arguments are far broader than the claim language. Applicant infers that recitation of "greater" requires reading into the claim structure not disclosed by Hagemann (DE 29610293) or Akeroyd (GB 2077838). The claim construction as indicated in this rejection and the prior rejection only requires a portion of greater thickness or strength on its face outward of the body when the gate is in a closed position. There is no statement in the claim as to what other structure of the barrel has the lesser thickness in comparison with this portion of greater thickness. The rejections have repeatedly indicated this interpretation and applicant has failed to distinguish over this interpretation. There is nothing in the claims to prohibit the interpretation provided. In a similar fashion applicant argues that Vala does not require a double locking

Art Unit: 3677

motion (page 10, ¶2, lines 7-9). The double locking is not even claimed until claim 4 and Bonaiti is utilized for this teaching. Obviously, claim 1 does not require double locking and the breadth of claim 1 is seen from the screw threaded mounting recited in claim 3. It is not seen how applicant could argue that Vala does not teach a threaded mounting of the gate consistent with claim 3.

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

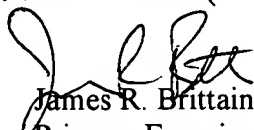
A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to James R. Brittain whose telephone number is 703-308-2222. The examiner can normally be reached on M, W & F 5:30-1:30, T 5:30-2:00 & TH 5:30-4:00.

Art Unit: 3677

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, J. J. Swann can be reached on 703-306-4115. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).


James R. Brittain
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 3677

JRB